heteromerous tarsi. On my last visit to Washington Col. Casey kindly showed me the type in which I recognized a Clerid and possibly the same as Thaneroclerus tantillus which species it seemed to resemble very closely. Unfortunately that species was not represented in Col. Casey's collection though no comparison could be made However, the next day Mr. Schwarz showed me specimens of that species in the Nat. Museum and judging by memory I did not see any reason to change my opinion expressed the day before to Col. Casey, except that his specimen was perhaps a little more finely punctured than those in the National Museum collection. As I do not possess a specimen of tantillus nor crinita I am not able to state definitely that it is that species. Wolcott, erecting the genus Prionodera for T. tantillus describes the tarsi as four-jointed while Casey states that they are heteromerous in Ababa crinita. The first joint of the front and middle tarsi are often very small and more or less covered by the second joint and therefore easily overlooked, especially when the joints are densely pubescent.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Records of Cœnomyia ferruginea in the Vicinity of New York City.—This widely distributed fly is not recorded in the last list of New Jersey insects, so the following records may be of interest. West Point, N. Y., June 3 and 4, 1911, 10 males, 9 females; June 13, 1914, one male. Fort Montgomery, N. Y., May 31, 1903, female. Ramapo, N. Y., May 31, female; June 3, 1905, female. Greenwood Lake, N. J., June 6, 1909, male. Alpine, N. J., May 3, 1909, female. The above mentioned are in the author's collection. In the American Museum there are three specimens from the following localities: Suffern, N. Y., male. Pearl River, N. Y., May 31, 1913, female (F. E. Watson). Hewitt, N. J., June 8, 1913, male.

It will be noted that all of these localities are in the hill country. So far the insect has not been collected in the more level portions along the coast, such as Long Island, Staten Island and the plains of New Jersey. A box containing these flies has a peculiar and not unpleasant odor, resembling that of the bark or dried leaves of the slippery elm.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Some Records of Bees.—Some time ago I received a number of bees from the Queensland Museum, without any information as to collectors. Dr. J. Bequaert, to whom I mentioned the matter, at once recognized from the localities the source of the collection. It was sent out by E. Le Moult of Paris, who is at present advertising insects for sale in American entomological journals. Dr. Bequaert showed me a series of similar insects, from the same source, in his possession. As many collectors doubtless possess materials from Le Moult, and as the locality records are new, it may be worth while to record the following. We are still without information as to the actual collectors.

- I. Guyand, Maroni. Acanthopus splendidus Fabr., Agla carulea Lep., Exarcte frontalis Guér., Oxaa festiva Smith, Bombus incarum Franklin, Centris obsoleta Lep., C. americana Klug, Epicharis conica Smith, E. schrottkyi Friese, E. affinis Smith, Ceratina lata Spinola, Eulama dimidata L., E. fasciata Lep., E. Mocsaryi Friese, E. smaragdina mexicana Mocs., Euglossa piliventris Guér.
- 2. Tunis. Melecta luctuosa meridionalis Gribodo, Osmia ferruginea Latr.
- 3. Ras-el-ma, Algeria. Andrena albopunctata Rossi, Anthidium siculum Spinola, A. manicatum barbarum Lep.
 - 4. Dimbroko, French W. Africa. Crocisa excisa Friese.
 - 5. N. Djole, Gabon. Megachile tricolor Friese.

For other species see Ent. News, 1916, p. 461, and Can. Ent., 1916, p. 406.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMO-LOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 6.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8:15 P. M., February 6, 1917, in the American Museum of Natural History. In the absence of the President, Mr. George W. J. Angell acted as chairman, with 21 members and one visitor present.

Prof. Edwin E. Calder, 4 Market Sq., Providence, R. I., was elected an active member.

Mr. Bird read a paper, "A New Papaipema from the Prairies," illustrated